

**CHALT OR FLY KILLER**—A from supply this day.  
calved at June ROBERTS' Drug Store.

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"No North, no South, no East, no West under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."—Franklin Pierce.

## National Democratic Nominations.

**FOR PRESIDENT,**  
**FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire.**  
**FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,**  
**WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama.**

## Democratic Electoral Ticket.

**STATE AT LARGE,**  
**JOHN PETTIT, of Tippecanoe County.**  
**JAMES H. LANE, of Dearborn County.**

**DISTRICT ELECTORS.**  
First—BENJ. R. EDMONSTON, of Dubois County.  
Second—JAMES S. ATHON, of Clark County.  
Third—JOHN A. HENDRICKS, of Jefferson County.  
Fourth—BENJ. DUMONT, of Dearborn County.  
Fifth—WILLIAM GROSE, of Henry County.  
Sixth—WILLIAM J. BROWN, of Marion County.  
Seventh—OLIVER P. DAVIS, of Vermillion County.  
Eighth—LORENZO C. DOUGHERTY, of Boone County.  
Ninth—NORMAN EDDY, of St. Joseph County.  
Tenth—REUBEN J. DAWSON, of DeKalb County.  
Eleventh—JAMES F. McDOWELL, of Grant County.

## Democratic State Ticket.

**FOR GOVERNOR,**  
**JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Parke County.**  
**FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,**  
**ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of Floyd County.**  
**FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,**  
**NEHEMIAH AYDEN, of Rush County.**  
**FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,**  
**JOHN P. DUNN, of Perry County.**  
**FOR TREASURER OF STATE,**  
**ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington County.**  
**FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,**  
**WILLIAM Z. STUART, of Cass County,**  
**ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur County,**  
**SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion County,**  
**ADDITION L. ROACHE, of Parke County.**  
**FOR REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT,**  
**HORACE E. CARTER, of Montgomery County.**  
**FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,**  
**WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone County.**  
**FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,**  
**WM. C. LARRABEE, of Putnam County.**

## Campaign Sentinel.

The Weekly State Sentinel will be furnished from now till after the Presidential election at the following rates: Six copies for.....\$2.00  
Ten copies for.....3.00  
Twenty copies for.....5.00  
Thirty-five copies for.....8.00  
Fifty copies for.....10.00

## Democratic Conventions.

The Marion county Democratic Convention will be held on next Saturday, 7th inst.

The Congressional Convention for this Congressional District, will be held in this city on Saturday, August 21st.

A candidate for Circuit Judge will be nominated at the meeting of the Congressional convention.

The transparency intended to represent Gen. Scott's views on nativism, the Journal says was gotten up by the German Democrats, and then proceeds to say:

"How far it may be in good taste for those who have been but a few years in the country, and who cannot yet speak our language, thus to libel one whose blood has been spilled in defense of that country, we leave to the judgment of others. That any one possessing the spirit of a true American should join in such an exhibition seems to us rather strange—and especially so, that the Governor of a State should give it his countenance."

Here Whiggery sticks out. The ignorant Dutch that can't speak plain must be silent. If it dare say so, the Journal would add that they have no right to vote, especially if they vote the Democratic ticket. But thank Heaven, Gen. Scott is not yet President. They are not yet disfranchised. They have a right to speak, and act, and vote. Gov. Wright loathes and despises the anti-Republican, Native American doctrines promulgated by Gen. Scott, and intends to speak fearlessly and independently in opposition to them. Where a German comes to this country and renounces allegiance to the Government under which he was born, he is an American citizen, and has the same right to speak that John D. Doifrees has.

The Journal of yesterday morning pretends to quote a sentence from one of the opinions published in Carter's Indiana Reports, for the purpose of ridiculing the style of the Judge who wrote the opinion. The editor says: "There cannot be such a sentence found in any opinion ever written by Judge Blackford." This is very true; nor can such a sentence be found in any opinion published in Carter's Reports. Such a sentence is not in Carter's Reports at all, and can only be found in the columns of the Indiana Journal.

By the way, is not one who will utter such a sentence as this—"There cannot be such a sentence found in any opinion ever written by Judge Blackford"—well qualified to officiate and find fault with the grammar and style of other men? If he is not, it is not because he is unfamiliar with gross grammatical blunders.

The Journal says that the Whigs of the Madison District are trying to induce Joseph G. Marshall to be a candidate for Congress, in opposition to Mr. Dunham. If he does we shall have some fun. Milton Gregg will publish a long list showing that he was absent at least half the time during the last session of the legislature, and that he drew pay for the whole time. This will make a maul. We shall not interfere.

## Lawrence County.

Dr. Ben. Newland for Senator, and D. S. Lewis for Representative, are the Democratic nominees in Lawrence county.

Putnam Banner is the title of a well printed Whig paper just commenced at Greencastle, Ind., by A. G. Patrick.

Gen. John L. Spann is the candidate for the Senate in the counties of Bartholomew and Jennings.

## Iowa.

The election in this State took place yesterday. We shall know the result in a few days. The Democrats, we think, will carry the State ticket; the legislature, which elects a Senator, and one, if not both, the members of Congress.

Rev. Samuel Brewster is announced as the Whig candidate for Congress in the Fort Wayne District.

Telegraphic news on next page.

## More About Gen. Scott's Nativism.

"I can offer no other pledge or guarantee than the known incidents of a long public life, now undergoing the severest examination."—Gen. Scott's letter of acceptance.

"Finally, I am asked, 'if nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, would you accept the nomination?' I beg leave respectfully to reply—Yes; provided that I be not required to renounce any principles professed above. My principles are convictions."—Gen. Scott's letter on politics generally.

Let us now see what are the known incidents in the life of the Whig candidate for the Presidency. They are the pledges he freely offers as a guarantee to the American people should he be elected. His "principles are convictions." By them his friends are certainly willing that he should be tried. Now we propose to examine what are the incidents of his life on Native Americanism, and what are his principles and convictions on that question. Nativism had its origin before the Revolution. It was one of the causes of complaint against the British crown, and is thus set forth in the Declaration of Independence:

"He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the condition of new appropriations of lands."

The Patriots of the Revolution were not Native Americans. They welcomed a Montgomery, a Lafayette, a De Kalb, a Steuben, a Pulaski, and their brave and fearless countrymen to our shores. With their aid they fought and conquered. Side by side they struggled in the same contest, and their blood was mingled in the same current. During the Administration of Washington, this Anti-American feeling slept. But when the administration fell into the hands of the federal party, under John Adams and Alexander Hamilton, again was revived the same illiberal spirit, which was manifested by the passage of the alien and sedition laws of 1798, which authorized the President to send aliens out of the country. The foreigners at that time, and particularly the Irish, German, and French, were Democrats, and favorable to the election of Mr. Jefferson. The defeat of the federal party in 1800, and the subsequent events which followed during the administration of Jefferson and Madison, with the war of 1812, left the Democratic party in the entire possession of the Government. Federalism, with all its narrow principles, still existed in great strength, but it had no distinctive organization until the election of John Quincy Adams, and it then assumed a new cognomen—first as National Republican and afterwards Whig. Still Native Americanism slept.

Mr. Clay was the embodiment of the Whig party; but justice to his memory compels us to say, that there is no evidence that he ever favored the federal doctrines of nativism; neither did Gen. Harrison or Gen. Taylor. With Gen. Scott it was different. In his letter to George W. Reed, freely indorsing the doctrines of the Native American party, he says, "These views had their origin in the stormy elections of 1836, and were confirmed in the week that the Harrison electors were chosen in New York." In November, 1840, with the aid of two friends, at the Astor House in New York, he drew up an address designed to rally a Native American party. This was the first move in favor of a distinct organization of that party, and Gen. Scott admits that he was one of its authors. This is a known incident in his life, to which we are referred in his letter of acceptance. The letter to Reed has been denounced as a forgery. This is a mere pettifogging technical plea, and originated in the following manner: There is a mistake in the date of the Reed letter as published. It was written and dated November 10th, 1844, instead of 1841. This mistake explains many things in the letter, that were inexplicable to us. In 1841 there was no excitement on the subject of Nativism to call forth such a letter. The movement in Philadelphia, which Gen. Scott fully concurs in, did not take place until the Spring of 1844. The defeat of Mr. Clay, in the Presidential election of that year, it will be remembered, was attributed to the influence of the foreign vote, as it was termed in New York and Pennsylvania. The Whig party all over the country, as well as Gen. Scott, was "fired with indignation." Their curses against foreigners were loud and long. During that year occurred the terrible mobs in Philadelphia, which Gen. Scott fully approves. The Native organization, at the head of which were many of the Irish Orangemen, who joined it out of hostility to the Catholics, had assumed a formidable aspect, and with the aid of the united Whig vote in Philadelphia and New York, six members of Congress were elected. Many influential Whigs were in favor of merging the Whig party with the Natives, and assuming the title of "American party," as recommended by Gen. Scott. Engaged in this movement were Senators Johnson of Louisiana, Archer and Rives of Virginia, Berrian of Georgia, Gen. James Watson Webb of the Courier and Enquirer, and Joseph Gales of the National Intelligencer. On this wave of popular fury, Gen. Scott expected to ride into the Presidency. He wrote his celebrated letter to George W. Reed, and for the purpose of showing that he was no new convert to those doctrines, he dated back the origin of his views to 1836, and to prove himself the father of the organization, referred to his address intended to rally a Native American party, drawn up at the Astor House in 1840.

In November, 1844, he prepared and published in the National Intelligencer, a bill which he proposed to have submitted to Congress, in which is a provision to disfranchise foreign-born emigrants forever, and permit them neither to vote nor hold office, unless they serve a given time in the army or navy. In this movement he was backed, in the Senate, by Archer, Johnson, and other Whig Senators, and by James Watson Webb of the New York Courier and Enquirer. We were then in Washington city, and knew that this movement was in contemplation. Mr. Clay and the more firm decided and far-seeing Whigs, however, disapproved this step as fatal to their future success. Gen. Scott, however, was in high hopes. He wrote to James Harper, the Native American Mayor of New York, in which he claimed over all others being the founder of the new party.

The next year Gen. Scott was ordered to Mexico, and with the Presidency in his eye, he complained to President Polk of the "fire in his rear." At the close of the Mexican war he returned with the laurels of victory waving on his brow. His battles, in the estimation of his friends, were the only sure and safe passport to office. His hopes in Native Americanism, had been blasted. That party which he described in his American correspondence, as a green tree waving its branches to the breeze, had been snipped by an early frost. Like dry leaves, it had been scattered to the winds. It was a stumbling block in his way to the Presidency.

The friends of Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor, at the Philadelphia Convention in 1849, urged his "Native" doctrines as an evidence of his entire want of availability. All admitted that, with these opinions unexplained, he could not be elected. Although it appears that the Robinson letter was written a few days before the meeting of the Convention, for some reason it was not exhibited. Perhaps it was deemed unnecessary, as the nomination of Gen. Taylor was a foregone conclusion.

The Indiana delegation, in that Convention, were in favor of Scott, but they were met at all points by this "native" objection. Gen. Webb admits that the letters and documents written by Gen. Scott, contributed much to hasten his defeat in 1848, and to remove this stumbling block, the letter was written to W. E. Robinson. Alluding to this letter, Gen. Webb says:

"In this letter Gen. Scott has thoroughly repudiated the principles and opinions entertained and avowed by him during ten years of his life, and thus effectually put down the plea of availability urged against him in 1848. That this course was expedient to secure a nomination by a National Convention we cheerfully admit; but as we are not accustomed to change our convictions because of expediency, we cannot but regret that Gen. Scott does not occupy precisely the same ground now that he did in 1844, except his approval of nativism as it developed itself in Philadelphia."

Robinson, in his letter to Gen. Scott, dated Washington, May 8th, 1849, says: "A larger portion of your fellow-citizens, who yield to none in their admiration of your bravery and humanity in war, as well as of your patriotism and prudence in peace, have been told that you favor the principles of the so-called Native party." The whole letter is an elegant specimen of the genuine "Irish blarney," full of fulsome flattery. "I respectfully ask you to say whether, after witnessing such fidelity to the flag of their adopted country, by soldiers of foreign birth, you are for adding new restrictions to the present system of naturalization?"

This was a leading question, which, no doubt, puzzled the old General, for it appears he did not answer promptly. His reply bears date the 29th of the same month. He took twenty-one days for due deliberation before he answered, and in the answer he says:

"Certainly it would be impossible for me to recommend or support any measure intended to exclude them (the naturalized citizens) from a just and full participation in all civil and political rights now secured to them by our republican laws and institutions."

This letter, on careful examination, is only a partial recantation; he does not refer to the rights of foreign emigrants, but to naturalized citizens! In his bill he does not propose to interfere with the rights of those citizens of foreign birth, who have already been naturalized, but to those who may hereafter arrive on our shores. It is those who are not naturalized that he proposes to disfranchise. But this is the evidence by which the Whigs attempt to prove that he has changed his opinions. We now propose briefly to inquire into the reasons for this change. Referring to his partial recantation, Greeley, of the New York Tribune, says:

"Gen. Scott did formerly believe, in view of the gross abuses of our naturalization laws and the violence at the polls in which immigrants from Europe were conspicuous, that the privilege of naturalization ought to be materially restricted, if not wholly withheld, in future." This is a flimsy excuse. We hold that there is no evidence in the acts of the adopted citizens of this country, at the polls, or anywhere else, taken as a body, to justify any such fears as Gen. Scott alleges he entertained. These charges were false and unfounded, and contributed much to the overthrow of his native party, which, like Jonah's gourd, grew up and withered in a night. The burning of the Ursuline convent, near Boston, the terrible riots and the burning of churches in Philadelphia, and the mobbing of the Montgomery guards as they were bearing to the tomb the body of one of their Irish comrades, in the streets of New York, made that party, of which Gen. Scott claimed to be the father and founder, a by-word and a hissing in the mouth of every honest man and patriot in the land. The people had thrown nativism into the ditch. In this crisis Gen. Scott wanted to be the Whig candidate for the Presidency. He wanted the vote of the adopted citizens. Mr. Robinson, the tool and toady of Horace Greeley, wrote to him from Washington, and, no doubt, handed him the letter in person, and dictated the answer. We have no doubt that it was a pre-conceived arrangement between them, that Robinson should write and Scott should make a partial recantation—should retreat from his former odious and Anti-Republican ground. The object of the letter stood forth in all its naked and ugly deformity. It was to be published for effect. Webb says it was argued that this stumbling block must be removed. With it in the road he could not get the nomination, or secure the election if nominated. The recantation was procured under threats; if he did not do so he should lose the foreign vote, and if he did so, no doubt Robinson and Greeley promised that he should have it. A promise made under such duress, would not even be binding in law. But the Whigs and the friends of Gen. Scott say it is "immaterial" what were his opinions five or eight years ago." We hold that it is very material. Are these narrow contracted and illiberal views not material in forming an opinion of his fitness for office? For thirteen years he struggled to form a great political party, on the narrow platform of Native Americanism; a party with but one idea—a platform with but one plank. He forgot questions of great national import, in his hostility to foreigners and his anxiety to exclude them from all participation in the affairs of government. We want a statesman for President, neither a soldier nor a politician. Were these opinions any evidence of statesmanship or capacity? They were the very reverse. They prove that he has a small and narrow mind, incapable of entertaining high and noble sentiments, of sound principles and political rights. The Whigs cannot get round this "stumbling block" by the cry that it is an immaterial issue—that it is all stuff. The roar of Niagara, or the sound of all the cannon in the national park, cannot drown the small still voice of reason that will inquire into his fitness for the office. The people will not be carried away with "fuss and feathers," "Scott soup and Graham bread." They will take him at his word, they will examine the incidents of his life, his written opinions and public declarations, and by these they will judge him. In weighing him in the scale of fitness for the Presidency, they will throw out all the tinsel of military glare. They will strip him of his Peacock trappings, and weigh the man in the scale of intellectual qualifications and correct principles alone. By that standard must he be judged, and in that scale, when compared with the statesman and civilian, Frank. Pierce, he will be found wanting.

[For the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.]  
VERNON, Ind., August 2, 1892.

EDITOR SENTINEL.—Our pole is up, and our flag now floats triumphantly to the breeze.

We failed once but nothing discouraged, we procured a new pole and on last Saturday the democracy assembled to plant it as their grand rallying point—to dedicate it to the cause of Democracy, and from it to unfurl our banner.

After the raising of the pole, through accident, the pulley rope came out of the pulley and we were apparently cut off from all hope of seeing our beautiful flag—dear to us from the fact that the names of the exponents of our principles were inscribed upon it—upon its top. We succeeded in persuading by money, several to attempt to climb it, but all failed until at last a Mr. Tugate, a boy and a Kentucky Democrat—succeeded in fastening our rope in the pulley and now our flag is there.

After our banner was up the large concourse of people was addressed by Messrs. David G. Vawter, L. Bingham, F. J. Martin, James H. Vawter and E. B. Reed, when the crowd adjourned till night with three cheers for Pierce and King, three for Wright and Willard, and Dunham and Spauld.

At night the boys rallied under the marshaling of Mr. J. E. Pendleton, and formed one of the largest processions ever seen in this town. With banners, torch-lights, and transparencies, we paraded through the principal streets until we reached our pole, where after giving three hearty cheers for each of our candidates, the crowd was enthusiastically addressed by James H. Vawter, L. Bingham, Judge A. Vawter and David C. Jones.

The Soups had a procession that night also, but ours was more than five times larger than theirs.

We closed the proceedings of the night, with throwing fire balls—bombs, &c.

Every one went home inspired with confidence, of success, and the prediction that the ballot box in this county, will tell a tale on the second day of next November, that will make Whiggery quake.

You need have no fears of "Old Jennings"—we are alive to the work—we are determined to conquer, and we will.

I have never seen so much enthusiasm in all my life, as I witnessed among the Democracy of Jennings.

If the Democracy of other counties, will do as well as we do, Pierce and King will sweep this State by twenty-five thousand majority.

Hurrah for our ticket every one.

Yours in Democracy,  
VIATOR.

Great Whig Celebration at Niagara.

The regular correspondent of the Madison Banner, writing from Niagara, thus describes the night scenes:

Out of doors there are singing and shouting and music, and the devil to pay generally. The reporters of the New York Tribune and Herald are dashing away at my side like a pair of steam engines.

Pick-pockets have done a hand-office business to-day. Several western gentlemen have been relieved of every cent of their money. A number of arrests were made.

Pick-pockets and the devil to pay generally is a good description, of a Whig fandango.

The enthusiasm for Scott is on the increase all over the country. We scarcely pick up a paper that does not contain reports of men who have never voted the Whig ticket, going for Scott—Terra Haute Courier.

There is the difficulty, Judge. The enthusiasm is all on paper.

ANDY HUMPHREYS NOMINATED FOR THE SENATE.

The Democratic Convention for the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Green and Owen, nominated Andy Humphreys. This is a good nomination. Success to you, Andy.

## Proceedings of the City Council.

MONDAY, August 2, 1892.  
Council met. Present, Messrs. Collier, Buchanan, Fittler, Delzell, Greer, Pitts, and Loudon.  
The Treasurer presented his regular monthly report, which was approved and ordered to be filed.  
The account of Elong (\$4.00) for repairing Relief Engine and greasing hose, was laid on the table.  
Allowed D. L. Farman of Cincinnati, \$71.75 for force pump and sundries for Relief Fire Company.  
The Street Commissioner presented his regular monthly report, and the charges contained in it for street improvements, amounting to \$73,124, were allowed.  
Allowed Thomas Buchanan \$3.00 for work on Marion Engine.  
Allowed W. W. Roberts \$2.70 for candles.  
Allowed S. W. Norris \$20 for one quarter's rent for Relief Engine room.

Mr. Loudon presented the petition of Patrick Barrett, setting forth that Mr. Bates in the Spring of 1891, by permission of the Council, removed dirt from an alley adjoining said Barrett's property, whereby Barrett's property was injured; that the City Council by an order passed in April 1891, directed Mr. Bates to grade the alley in accordance with the city grade, but that Mr. Bates has hitherto refused to comply with said order, whereby said Barrett's property is much injured. The petitioner prayed for relief.

On motion of Mr. Pitts it was ordered that the engineer examine the alley and report to the Street Commissioner whether the grade of said alley is below the city grade; and if it is, the Street Commissioner is directed to notify Mr. Bates to grade it according to the order passed April 7, 1891.

Mr. Miller presented his resignation as Market Master, which was accepted.

The Council then proceeded to the ballot for a Market Master, for the East Market House, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Miller's resignation, which resulted as follows on the second ballot.

Malhon Seybold received.....1 vote.  
George Harlan.....4 votes.  
Benj. McClure.....1 vote.

The Council then balloted for Market Master to the West Market, when on the second ballot

George Harlan received.....4 votes.  
Malhon Seybold.....1 vote.  
Benj. McClure.....1 vote.

Mr. Harlan was declared elected Master for both markets.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the sidewalk on East street, across Cumberland Alley, was directed to be filled up to the grade.

Council adjourned.

The New York Morning Star, a neutral paper has the following just hit at Gen. Scott and the Lundy's Lane celebration.

LUNDY'S LANE.—Gen. Scott, it appears, has been coaxed by his friends, not to go to the political celebration of Lundy's Lane. It is well they have succeeded. He would have sacrificed himself and all his friends, by such an outbreak of excessive egotism. No decent mind could have endured for a moment, the gross indecency of his presence at a celebration gotten up politically, in his own behalf, for the purpose of hyperbolizing him and his actions into capital for the coming election for the Presidency. And the fact that his own sense of propriety did not instinctively revolt at the proposition—the fact that his friends had so much difficulty in persuading him to refrain from such an exhibition of self-glorification—is anything but calculated to improve our opinion of his respect for reflecting citizens.

The celebration, itself, is in a very bad taste. It is a mere speculation on the part of certain tavern-keepers near Niagara Falls, certain railroad companies, and certain jobbers, to extract the money out of men's pockets, under the plea of patriotism. How many years have elapsed since the battle of Lundy's Lane was fought? And why have they left its importance slumber until this moment, when they want to use Gen. Scott, in order to obtain for themselves a slice of public emoluments? The hollow hypocrisy of the scheme is entirely too evident. It is an insult to the intelligence of Americans thus to attempt to humbug them into political opinions.

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James Struble, one of the Representatives in the Legislature from Hamilton county, Ohio, died at his residence in Celerain township on Thursday morning. Mr. Struble was the brother of Joseph Struble, the worthy Representative from Bartholomew county in our late State Legislature.

The Madisonian of Friday says:

The District Convention, which met at Columbus yesterday, was very largely attended, and great interest was manifested in its deliberations.

With the exception of a few slight ebullitions of feeling—incident to all such gatherings—everything passed off harmoniously, and in good order. The nomination of Mr. Dunham gave universal satisfaction, and we heard but one voice expressed: "he can; he must; and he will be elected!"

Hugh Miller, Democrat has been nominated for Senator in the Fulton and Marshall District. This is a first rate nomination. His success may be set down as among the certainties of the future.

## DIED.

In Johnson county, Ind., on the 29th July, 1892, Mrs. ELIZA JANE, consort of Jas. L. Bradley, in the 24th year of her age.

## OCTOBER ELECTION.

ELECTION DAY—THE SECOND TUESDAY IN OCTOBER.  
[Announcement for \$1.00.]

We are requested to announce the name of FERRY H. BROOK, of Wayne township, as a candidate for Senator, at the ensuing October election, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

We are requested by O. H. P. Bly, to state that he will be an independent candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing October election.

## CARTER'S INDIANA REPORTS.

Will be, THIS DAY, published and ready for sale, by Austin H. Brown.

## REPORTS

CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

BEING AN OFFICIAL CONTINUATION OF BLACKFORD'S

REPORTS.

WITH TABLES OF THE CASES, ETC.

BY HORACE E. CARTER, A. M.

OFFICIAL REPORTER.

VOL. I.

CONTAINING THE CASES FROM MAY TERM, 1847, TO NOVEMBER TERM, 1849, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

The work is beautifully printed, on good heavy paper, in a style uniform with Blackford







